BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS
Ministry of Finance and
Corporate Relations

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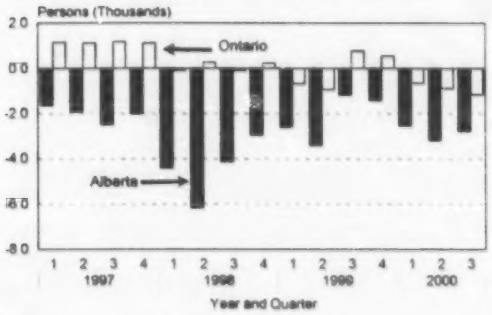
Migration Highlights ◆ Third Quarter 2000

During the third quarter of 2000, B.C. gained a total of 5,183 persons as a result of net migration from **all sources**. This compares to an increase of 9,935 in the third quarter of 1999. Weaker migration from other parts of the country during the third quarter accounted for three-quarters of the decline.

There was a net outflow (3,470 persons) from B.C. to **the rest of Canada** in the third quarter of the year. This net outflow was similar to the outflows in the previous two quarters. In the same quarter of last year there had been a small net inflow (186 persons).

The net outflow of people to Alberta (-2,790) in the third quarter of 2000 was higher than in the same quarter of last year (-1,197). There was also a large net outflow to Ontario (-1,160) in the most recent quarter, while in the same quarter of 1999 there had been a net inflow (769).

Migration to Alberta and Ontario in the third quarter was higher than in the same quarter of 1999.



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Net **international** migration to the province decreased by 11% from the third quarter of 1999, with a net inflow of 8,653 persons in the third quarter of 2000. The differences between the two periods mainly resulted from different movements in the non-permanent resident population (i.e. foreign students, temporary workers, etc.). Permanent immigration (10,299 persons) to B.C. was slightly higher than in the same quarter of 1999. However, immigration to the rest of the country, especially Ontario, showed much stronger growth, bringing B.C.'s share of total Canadian immigration down to 15.5% in the third quarter.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, net migration from all sources fell by 7% between the second and third quarters. The weakness was a result of lower net interprovincial migration, which fell back to the levels registered at the beginning of last year. The decline in interprovincial migration was partially offset by an 11% increase in net international migration between the second and third quarters.

The annual British Columbia population growth slowed slightly to 0.8% in the third quarter. Alberta and Ontario (both 1.4%) and two of the three territories all registered stronger annual population increases than B.C. in the third quarter.

Population Growth Third Quarter 2000	(000s)
Population: Jul 1, 2000	4,063.8
Plus Interprovincial Arrivals	17.3
Minus Interprovincial Departures	20.8
Plus Immigrants	10.3
Minus Total Net Emigrants	3.5
Net Non-Permanent Residents	1.9
Plus Births	10.7
Minus Deaths	7.1
Population Oct 1, 2000	4,072.5

Feature Article: Regional Migration

Summary

Migration both from within the province and from outside the province is a major factor in the population change of many regions of British Columbia. In addition to affecting the total population, the age of the migrants also influences the type of facilities and services required by the population.

Unlike international migration, which mainly affects the lower mainland, interprovincial (with other provinces) and intraprovincial (among regions of B.C.) migration have a more widespread impact across the province. Information on regional migration is now available for the period from July 1, 1998 to June 30, 1999. During this period the province experienced a record net outflow (-14,500) of people to other provinces. This resulted from the smallest inflow (43,300) of people from other parts of the country since 1984/85, accompanied by high outflows (57,800). Across the province, only three regions escaped the exodus: Squamish-Lillooet with a net inflow of 150 people, and Central Coast and Stikine where there was virtually no net interprovincial migration.

The following table shows the ten regional districts with the largest net interprovincial outflows - these ten accounted for 85% of the total provincial net outflow. On balance, Greater Vancouver lost 5,100 people to other provinces, and four other regions (Fraser- Fort George, Peace River, Thompson-Nicola and Fraser Valley) each lost more than 1,000 people.

Interprovincial Migration by Regional District, 1998-99

Regional District	Net Migration	Percent of Total Migation		
		Net	In	Out
Greater Vancouver	-5,062	34.9	42.8	40.9
Fraser-Fort George	-1,213	8.4	2.0	3.6
Peace River	-1,172	8.1	3.0	4.3
Thompson-Nicola	-1,118	7.7	2.9	4.1
Fraser Valley	-1,084	7.5	5.1	5.7
Comox-Strathcona	-796	5.5	2.5	3.2
Cariboo	-702	4.8	0.9	1.9
Kitimat-Stikine	-393	2.7	0.6	1.1
Cental Kootenay	-382	2.6	1.9	2.1
Okanagan-Similkameen	-327	2.3	2.4	2.4
Sub-total	-12,249	84.6	64.1	69.2
Rest of the Province	-2,235	15.4	35.9	30.8
Total	**-14,484**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Statistics Canada

Intraprovincial migration measures people moving from one regional district to another. Over the 1998/99 period 91,200 people migrated within the province, which was the lowest level of internal migration since 1984/85. There tends to be a relationship between interprovincial and intraprovincial migration. Periods when there are more people moving into B.C. from other parts of the country are also times when more people move within the province. For example, in 1989/90 82,200 people migrated to B.C. from other provinces and 140,800 people relocated to another region within the province. The comparable figures for 1998/99 were 43,300 and 91,200 persons, almost half as many interprovincial migrants and one third fewer intraprovincial migrants. Both types of movement probably reflect the general economic situation in the province. In addition, periods in which Greater Vancouver and Capital have received large net *interprovincial* inflows are times when they have experienced large net *intraprovincial* outflows. These movements may reflect the relative living costs, especially for housing, between the

metropolitan areas and other regions of the province.

In the 1998/99 period, Central Okanagan (+2,200) and Fraser Valley (+1,900) were the recipients of the largest number of people from within the province. Other parts of the Okanagan also had net inflows from the rest of the province. Greater Vancouver (-3,600) and Fraser-Fort George (-900) lost the most people to other parts of B.C. The following table shows the regions with the largest net internal flows, either in or out.

Intraprovincial Migration by Regional District, 1998-99

Regional District	Net Migration	Percent of Total Migation		
		Net	In	Out
Cental Okanagan	2,177	26.9	7.0	4.6
Fraser Valley	1,868	23.1	10.7	8.6
Okanagan-Similkameen	803	9.9	3.6	2.7
Nanaimo	681	8.4	5.9	5.1
Thompson-Nicola	665	8.2	5.4	4.7
North Okanagan	610	7.5	3.6	2.9
Kitimat-Stikine	-609	-7.5	1.3	2.0
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	-656	-8.1	0.8	1.6
Fraser-Fort George	-947	-11.7	3.7	4.7
Greater Vancouver	-3,647	-45.0	22.4	26.4
Sub-total	945		64.4	63.4
Rest of the Province	-945		35.6	36.6
Total	**0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Statistics Canada

Greater Vancouver has experienced net outflows to both other provinces and other regions in both 1997/98 (-8,400 people) and 1998/99 (-8,700 people). However, in each period the region received net inflows from international sources of close to 30,000 people. Other regions of the province receive much lower international migration. In 1998/99, the Fraser Valley received a net inflow of only 650 people from international sources and the Capital received 220 people.

Age of Migrants

Interprovincial migration occurs most frequently among those in their mid-twenties to mid-thirties. In the 1997 to 1999 period, around 40% of the population loss as a result of net interprovincial migration was between the ages of 25 and 34. Persons in this age group tend to have fewer commitments, both in terms of family and assets, than those in the older age groups, resulting in relatively lower social and economic costs from migration. Intra-provincial migration is more evenly distributed by age, although the largest groups of migrants are still those in their twenties and early thirties - those aged 20 to 34 account for about 35%. In many cases the social and economic costs of moving to another part of the province are much lower than for moving between BC and another province, especially if the move is to a neighbouring region.

Although the proportion of interprovincial migration attributable to seniors is relatively small, it is fairly constant over time and less likely to be affected by the relative economic conditions in different provinces. In 1997/98 and 1998/99, when there were large net outflows of total population to other provinces there continued to be small net inflows of those aged 65 and over. There were also net inflows for the 45 to 64 age group in 1997/98. According to the General Social Survey[1] conducted by Statistics Canada in 1990, the main reason for seniors to make a long distance move (more than 1,000 km) is to be closer to family. In the case of intraprovincial migration, seniors make up a larger

[1] Che-Alford, Janet, *Residential Mobility of Canadians*, Statistics Canada, 1990.

proportion of the total - around 7% in the last two years. Other reasons for moving that are common among seniors are to relocate to a smaller home or to a better neighbourhood.

In looking at the ages of migrants at the regional level, the following five broad age groups were used: 17 and under, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65 and over. For areas with large net flows of migrants with other provinces and other regions of B.C., the 25-44 age group and their children in the 17 and under age group form the bulk of the changes in population as a result of migration.

There are some interesting exceptions to this general situation. The behaviour of the 18-24 age group is unique. In 1998/99, Greater Vancouver had large net outflows of people to other provinces and other regions. These outflows included all age groups except the 18-24 group, who continued to migrate to Greater Vancouver. On the other hand, Fraser Valley and Nanaimo had net inflows from other regions in all age groups except the young adult group.

In the two older age groupings (45-64 and 65 and over), Capital, Cowichan Valley and Nanaimo showed a net gain from other provinces although they lost population under 45 to other parts of the country. Central Okanagan gained people in the 45-64 group from other provinces but lost people of other ages.

Recent Feature Articles

Jun	1998	Mobility and Migration between 1991 and 1996
Sep	1998	How many people were missed in the Census?
Dec	1998	Where We Work and How We Get There.
Apr	1999	B.C. Migration – Outlook for 1999
Jun	1999	Regional Migration Outlook
Sep	1999	Does moving to another province increase your income?
Dec	1999	New Measures of International Migration
Apr	2000	B.C. Migration – Outlook for 2000
Jun	2000	Migration and Housing Demand
Sep	2000	Migration of Rural Youth

BRITISH COLUMBIA 2000
Marking The Millennium

101-04239/

Net Population Movement For British Columbia
Jul 2000 to Sept 2000
Net Inflow : 5,183 Persons

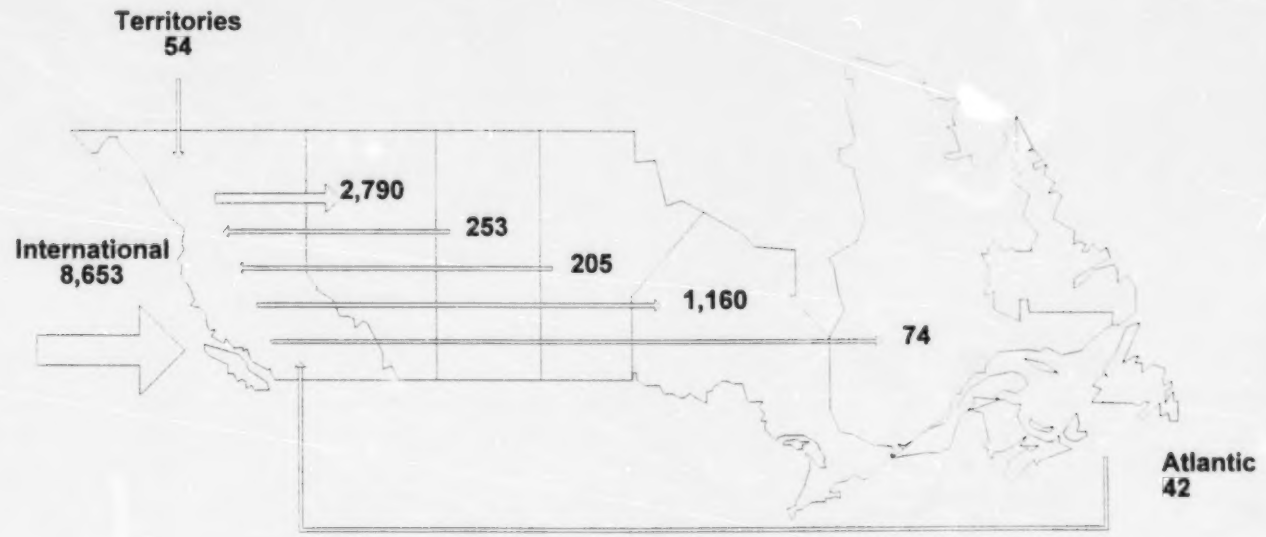

Table 1
Provincial Migration Flow
Jul 2000 to Sept 2000

Origin \ Destination	Nfld	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	BC	Yukon	NWT	Nvt
Nfld	-	30	778	249	97	1,515	60	48	942	216	0	42	34
PEI	63	-	286	121	22	221	7	7	100	79	9	36	6
NS	511	236	-	1,001	478	2,465	170	83	883	618	6	33	36
NB	210	126	1,128	-	838	1,764	63	25	627	278	0	19	23
Que	79	23	437	880	-	9,755	204	201	1,093	1,013	17	43	55
Ont	1,488	237	2,582	1,355	5,883	-	1,440	837	4,340	4,918	8	185	113
Man	67	17	180	149	189	1,712	-	1,337	1,946	1,276	0	81	58
Sask	36	23	148	6	151	1,102	1,160	-	4,828	1,351	11	31	12
Alta	623	44	841	709	873	4,224	1,491	2,931	-	7,129	104	268	41
BC	227	34	662	226	1,087	6,078	1,071	1,098	9,919	-	206	119	24
Yukon	22	0	0	9	0	67	17	21	261	259	-	19	5
NWT	49	3	30	27	9	103	71	59	423	123	62	-	79
Nvt	40	2	16	11	13	68	90	11	48	21	5	117	-
In-Flow	3,415	775	7,088	4,743	9,640	29,074	5,844	6,658	25,410	17,281	428	993	486
Out-Flow	4,011	957	6,520	5,101	13,800	23,386	7,012	8,859	19,278	20,751	680	1,038	442
Net Interprov.	-596	-182	568	-358	-4,160	5,688	-1,168	-2,201	6,132	-3,470	-252	-45	44
Net Internat.										8,653			
Total Net										5,183			

Source: Statistics Canada.
Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS
December 19, 2000

Table 2

Quarterly Components of Population Change for British Columbia

		Migration									Natural Increase			Total	Population	
		Interprovincial			International					Total						
Year	Quarter	In	Out	Net	Immigration	Emigration	Net N.P.R.	Net Temp. Abroad	Returning Emigrants	Net	Net Migration	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Total Increase	Population at End of Period	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1994	1	13,417	7,399	6,018	11,779	1,415	(194)	--	627	10,797	16,815	11,195	6,832	4,363	21,178	3,651,953	3.0
1994	2	20,235	10,484	9,751	13,103	1,504	(208)	--	709	12,100	21,851	12,247	6,211	6,036	27,887	3,681,750	3.1
1994	3	25,655	13,216	12,439	15,210	2,607	1,809	--	1,314	15,726	28,165	12,249	6,144	6,105	34,270	3,717,930	3.1
1994	4	15,204	8,963	6,241	8,957	1,545	(1,244)	--	766	6,934	13,175	11,307	6,752	4,555	17,730	3,737,570	3.0
	Total	74,511	40,062	34,449	49,049	7,071	163	--	3,416	45,557	80,006	46,998	25,939	21,059	101,065		
1995	1	12,991	8,654	4,337	9,840	1,475	979	--	643	9,987	14,324	11,226	6,961	4,265	18,589	3,758,069	2.9
1995	2	16,933	10,659	6,274	11,809	1,580	1,011	--	733	11,973	18,247	12,218	6,435	5,783	24,030	3,784,008	2.8
1995	3	21,889	14,530	7,359	12,475	2,698	2,387	--	1,324	13,488	20,847	12,386	6,231	6,155	27,002	3,812,920	2.6
1995	4	15,292	9,848	5,444	10,156	1,528	739	--	776	10,143	15,587	10,990	6,748	4,242	19,829	3,834,659	2.6
	Total	67,105	43,691	23,414	44,280	7,281	5,116	--	3,476	45,591	69,005	46,820	26,375	20,445	89,450		
1996	1	12,402	8,785	3,617	12,200	1,447	1,777	--	667	13,197	16,814	11,550	7,208	4,342	21,156	3,857,725	2.7
1996	2	17,376	11,771	5,605	12,964	1,551	124	--	759	12,296	17,901	11,927	6,783	5,144	23,045	3,882,043	2.6
1996	3	20,735	14,894	5,841	14,735	2,454	1,773	996	1,248	14,306	20,147	11,783	6,305	5,478	25,625	3,907,668	2.5
1996	4	12,215	9,480	2,735	12,178	1,429	(941)	729	444	9,523	12,258	10,878	7,240	3,638	15,896	3,923,564	2.3
	Total	62,728	44,930	17,798	52,077	6,881	2,733	1,725	3,118	49,322	67,120	46,138	27,536	18,602	85,722		
1997	1	11,521	11,031	490	13,269	713	1,200	548	438	13,646	14,136	10,898	7,415	3,483	17,619	3,941,183	2.2
1997	2	14,961	14,147	814	12,939	1,240	826	679	739	12,585	13,399	11,755	6,639	5,116	18,515	3,959,698	2.0
1997	3	18,855	17,771	1,084	12,710	2,831	1,016	1,130	1,044	10,809	11,893	11,421	6,413	5,008	16,901	3,976,599	1.8
1997	4	8,692	9,100	(408)	8,627	1,603	(1,130)	821	521	5,594	5,186	10,503	6,945	3,558	8,744	3,985,343	1.6
	Total	54,029	52,049	1,980	47,545	6,387	1,912	3,178	2,742	42,634	44,614	44,577	27,412	17,165	61,779		
1998	1	10,657	15,162	(4,505)	9,170	982	(488)	662	512	7,550	3,045	10,616	7,805	2,811	5,856	3,991,199	1.3
1998	2	13,320	19,520	(6,200)	9,829	1,141	(730)	699	935	8,194	1,994	11,076	6,765	4,311	6,305	3,997,504	1.0
1998	3	13,872	17,961	(4,089)	9,613	2,855	1,344	1,268	1,098	7,932	3,843	11,102	6,593	4,509	8,352	4,005,856	0.7
1998	4	8,639	11,366	(2,727)	7,393	1,629	(373)	920	540	5,011	2,284	10,338	6,917	3,421	5,705	4,011,561	0.7
	Total	46,488	64,009	(17,521)	36,005	6,607	(247)	3,549	3,085	28,687	11,166	43,132	28,080	15,052	26,218		
1999	1	8,515	11,951	(3,436)	8,178	989	1,003	743	523	7,972	4,536	10,336	8,014	2,322	6,858	4,018,419	0.7
1999	2	12,274	16,506	(4,232)	9,100	1,146	1,900	786	941	10,009	5,777	11,094	7,158	3,936	9,713	4,028,132	0.8
1999	3	19,950	19,764	186	10,174	2,893	2,794	1,424	1,098	9,749	9,935	10,727	6,914	3,813	13,748	4,041,880	0.9
1999	4	10,364	11,011	(647)	8,660	1,643	(1,612)	1,034	540	4,911	4,264	9,846	7,544	2,302	6,566	4,048,446	0.9
	Total	51,103	59,232	(8,129)	36,112	6,671	4,085	3,987	3,102	32,641	24,512	42,003	29,630	12,373	36,885		
2000	1	12,330	15,545	(3,215)	8,619	994	1,448	833	523	8,763	5,548	10,180	8,404	1,776	7,324	4,055,770	0.9
2000	2	15,222	18,699	(3,477)	9,424	1,148	(226)	882	941	8,109	4,632	10,914	7,556	3,358	7,990	4,063,760	0.9
2000	3	17,281	20,751	(3,470)	10,299	2,925	1,899	1,718	1,098	8,653	5,183	10,709	7,140	3,569	8,752	4,072,512	0.8
2000	4																
	Total	44,833	54,995	(10,162)	28,342	5,067	3,121	3,433	2,562	25,525	15,363	31,803	23,100	8,703	24,066		

Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS. Date: 19-Dec-00

Source: Statistics Canada – CANSIM. Note: Net N.P.R. - Net change in the number of Non-Permanent Residents.
Due to revisions on the part of Statistics Canada, the sum of the components may not equal the population change.
All figures subject to revision.

Table 3

Quarterly Components of Change Per 1000 Population for British Columbia

		Migration										Natural Increase			Total	Population	
		Interprovincial			International						Total						
Year	Quarter	In	Out	Net	Immigration	Emigration	Net N.P.R.	Net Temp. Abroad	Returning Emigrants	Net	Net Migration	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Total Increase	Population at End of Period	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1994	1	3.7	2.0	1.6	3.2	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.2	3.0	4.6	3.1	1.9	1.2	5.8	3,651,953	3.0
1994	2	5.5	2.8	2.6	3.6	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.2	3.3	5.9	3.3	1.7	1.6	7.6	3,681,750	3.1
1994	3	6.9	3.6	3.3	4.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.4	4.2	7.6	3.3	1.7	1.6	9.2	3,717,930	3.1
1994	4	4.1	2.4	1.7	2.4	0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.2	1.9	3.5	3.0	1.8	1.2	4.7	3,737,570	3.0
1995	1	3.5	2.3	1.2	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.7	3.8	3.0	1.9	1.1	4.9	3,758,069	2.9
1995	2	4.5	2.8	1.7	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.2	4.8	3.2	1.7	1.5	6.4	3,784,008	2.8
1995	3	5.7	3.8	1.9	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	3.5	5.5	3.2	1.6	1.6	7.1	3,812,920	2.6
1995	4	4.0	2.6	1.4	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.6	4.1	2.9	1.8	1.1	5.2	3,834,659	2.6
1996	1	3.2	2.3	0.9	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	3.4	4.4	3.0	1.9	1.1	5.5	3,857,725	2.7
1996	2	4.5	3.0	1.4	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.2	4.6	3.1	1.7	1.3	5.9	3,882,043	2.6
1996	3	5.3	3.8	1.5	3.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.7	5.2	3.0	1.6	1.4	6.6	3,907,668	2.5
1996	4	3.1	2.4	0.7	3.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.1	2.4	3.1	2.8	1.8	0.9	4.1	3,923,564	2.3
1997	1	2.9	2.8	0.1	3.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.5	3.6	2.8	1.9	0.9	4.5	3,941,183	2.2
1997	2	3.8	3.6	0.2	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	1.7	1.3	4.7	3,959,698	2.0
1997	3	4.7	4.5	0.3	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.3	4.3	3,976,599	1.8
1997	4	2.2	2.3	-0.1	2.2	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.3	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.2	3,985,343	1.6
1998	1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	2.3	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.8	2.7	2.0	0.7	1.5	3,991,199	1.3
1998	2	3.3	4.9	-1.6	2.5	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.5	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.6	3,997,504	1.0
1998	3	3.5	4.5	-1.0	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.0	2.8	1.6	1.1	2.1	4,005,856	0.7
1998	4	2.2	2.8	-0.7	1.8	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.6	2.6	1.7	0.9	1.4	4,011,561	0.7
1999	1	2.1	3.0	-0.9	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.0	1.1	2.6	2.0	0.6	1.7	4,018,419	0.7
1999	2	3.0	4.1	-1.1	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.5	1.4	2.8	1.8	1.0	2.4	4,028,132	0.8
1999	3	4.9	4.9	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.7	0.9	3.4	4,041,880	0.9
1999	4	2.6	2.7	-0.2	2.1	0.4	-0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.1	2.4	1.9	0.6	1.6	4,048,446	0.9
2000	1	3.0	3.8	-0.8	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.2	1.4	2.5	2.1	0.4	1.8	4,055,770	0.9
2000	2	3.7	4.6	-0.9	2.3	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.2	2.0	1.1	2.7	1.9	0.8	2.0	4,063,760	0.9
2000	3	4.2	5.1	-0.9	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.1	1.3	2.6	1.8	0.9	2.1	4,072,512	0.8
2000	4																

Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS. Date: 19-Dec-00

Source: Statistics Canada -- CANSIM. Note: Net N.P.R. - Net change in the number of Non-Permanent Residents.
All figures subject to revision.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

Ministry of Finance and
Corporate Relations

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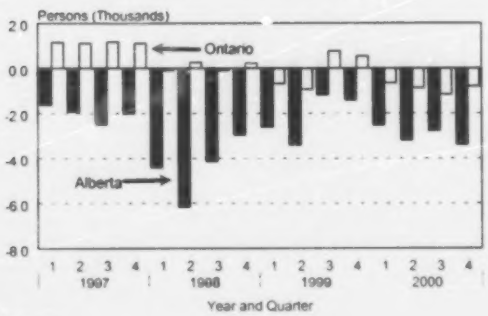
Migration Highlights ◆ Fourth Quarter 2000

During the fourth quarter of 2000, B.C. gained a total of 2,529 persons as a result of net migration from **all sources**. This compares to an increase of 4,264 in the fourth quarter of 1999. Weaker migration from other parts of the country during the fourth quarter accounted for the decline.

There was a net outflow (3,961 persons) from B.C. to **the rest of Canada** in the fourth quarter of the year. This net outflow was similar to the outflows in the previous quarters of 2000. In the same quarter of 1999 there had been a smaller net outflow (647 persons).

The net outflow of people to Alberta (-3,405) in the fourth quarter of 2000 was higher than in the same quarter of 1999 (-1,426). There was also a large net outflow to Ontario (-809) in the most recent quarter, while in the same quarter of 1999 there had been a net inflow (545).

Migration to Alberta and Ontario in the fourth quarter was higher than in the same quarter of 1999.



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Net **international** migration to the province increased by 32% from the fourth quarter of 1999, with a net inflow of 6,490 persons in the fourth quarter of 2000. The differences between the two periods mainly resulted from different movements in the non-permanent resident population (i.e. foreign students, temporary workers, etc.).

Permanent immigration (8,987 persons) to B.C. was slightly higher than in the same quarter of 1999. However, immigration to the rest of the country, especially Ontario, showed much stronger growth, bringing B.C.'s share of total Canadian immigration to 15.7% in the fourth quarter.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, net migration from all sources fell by 12% between the third and fourth quarters. The weakness was a result of lower net interprovincial migration.

Annual net migration to B.C. was 17,892 persons, with a net inflow of 32,015 from international sources and a net inter-provincial outflow of 14,123 persons. Alberta was the main destination in 2000, as 11,948 more people migrated from B.C. to Alberta than the reverse direction. There were also net outflows to Ontario (3,509 persons) and Atlantic Canada (446 persons).

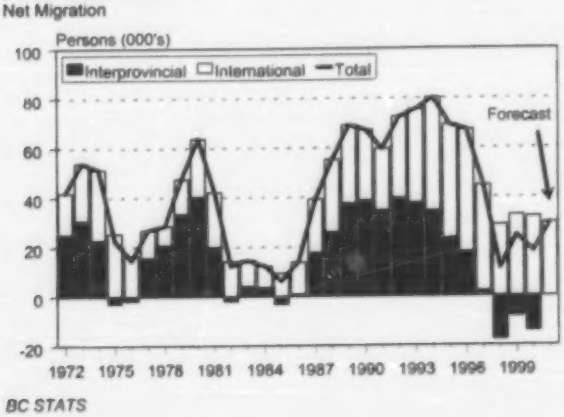
The annual British Columbia population growth slowed slightly to 0.7% in the fourth quarter. Alberta (1.7%) and Ontario (1.4%) registered stronger annual population increases than B.C. in the fourth quarter.

Population Growth Fourth Quarter 2000	(000s)
Population: Oct 1, 2000	4,072.5
Plus Interprovincial Arrivals	9.6
Minus Interprovincial Departures	13.6
Plus Immigrants	9.0
Minus Total Net Emigrants	2.3
Net Non-Permanent Residents	-0.2
Plus Births	10.1
Minus Deaths	7.8
Population Jan 1, 2001	4,077.4

Summary

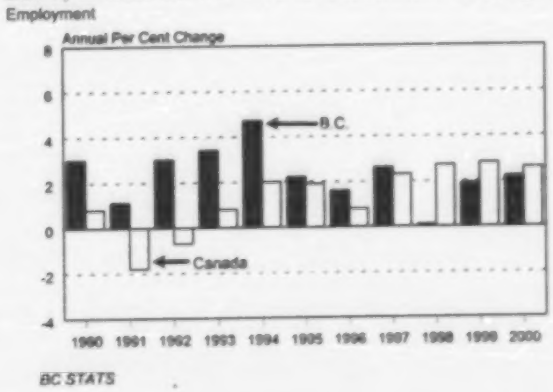
During 2001, the population of British Columbia is expected to increase by 29,600 persons due to migration from other provinces and other countries. This is stronger than the net inflows of the previous three years as a result of an improving outlook for interprovincial migration. During the course of 2001, the net outflows to other provinces are expected to shift to net inflows.

Net migration to B.C. is expected to recover partially in 2001.



During the late 1980s and early 1990s, migration to British Columbia from the rest of Canada and the rest of the world exhibited large increases reaching a peak of 80,000 persons in 1994. The large inflows of population to B.C. strengthened total consumer spending and residential investment. This increase in economic activity, in turn, created jobs and income within the province. From 1990 to 1994, B.C. had the highest rate of job creation of any province in Canada, and from 1995 to 1997 B.C.'s employment growth continued to be above the national average. However, in 1998, annual average employment growth was only 0.1 per cent in B.C., whereas the annual average growth for Canada was 2.7 per cent. In the last two years employment growth in B.C. has picked up, increasing by 2.2 per cent in 2000, while the growth in Canadian employment has remained fairly stable (up 2.6 per cent in 2000). As well as general improvement in the provincial labour market, there was also strong growth in full-time jobs and shifts from self-employment to paid private sector jobs. The average 2000 B.C. unemployment rate dropped by more than a percentage point to 7.2 per cent, while the Canadian rate fell by 0.8 to 6.8 per cent.

Although job creation in B.C. strengthened in 2000, it was still below the national average.



Given the impact of population growth on labour markets and overall economic performance, it is important to examine what is in store for migration to British Columbia in 2001. Net migration to B.C. has been quite volatile over time. The record high net inflow during 1994 of 80,000 persons is in sharp contrast to the lows of 6,200 in 1985 and 11,200 in 1998. This volatility is one of the reasons why it is difficult to accurately predict migration. Most researchers would agree that the first step to forecasting migration is to isolate the factors that influence migration, then attempt to predict

those factors. The task of isolating these factors is simplified by separating migration into the international and interprovincial components.

International Migration

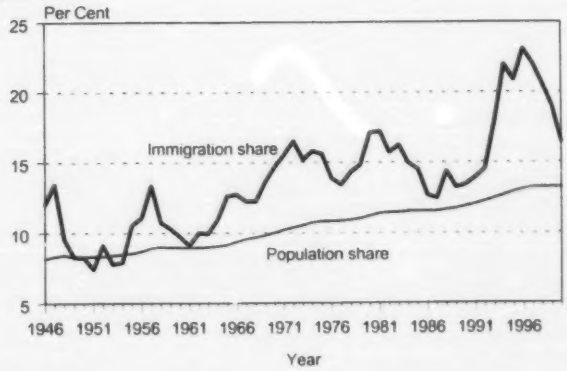
Net international migration to British Columbia is driven largely by federal government policy with respect to immigration. The federal government sets an overall annual immigration planning level for Canada. These planning levels are not intended to be rigid quotas and actual immigration may exceed or fall short of the planning level. In February 2001 the planning level was established for 2001 at 200,000 - 225,000 persons, the same as in the previous three years. Last year actual immigration surpassed the upper end of the range whereas in both 1998 and 1999 it was below the lower end. The lower than expected intake of immigrants in 1998 and 1999 was mainly due to lower immigration from Asia, resulting from weak economic conditions there and the anticipated drop in immigration from Hong Kong following the hand-over to China in mid-1997. The higher intake of immigrants in 2000 was partly a result of improved operational procedures for processing applications. The immigration levels report to Parliament in February also contained a planning estimate of 210,000 - 235,000 immigrants for 2002.

The planned immigration intake since 1987 is shown in the following table along with actual immigration to Canada and the B.C. share. The steady increase in immigration to Canada experienced since the mid-1980s levelled off to between 212,000-226,000 persons annually over the 1994-1997 period. Immigration to Canada in 1998 weakened as a result of events in Asia, and has picked up again in the last two years. The current forecast assumes that Canadian immigration will be near the high end of the 2001 planning range.

Canadian Immigration

Year	Planning Level (000's)	Actual (000's)	B.C. Share (%)
1987	115-125	152	12.4
1988	125-135	162	14.3
1989	150-160	192	13.2
1990	200	214	13.4
1991	220	231	13.9
1992	250	253	14.5
1993	250	256	17.9
1994	250	224	21.9
1995	190-215	212	20.9
1996	195-220	226	23.0
1997	195-220	216	22.0
1998	200-225	174	20.6
1999	200-225	190	19.0
2000	200-225	226	16.4
2001	200-225		
2002	210-235		

B.C.'s share of immigrants to Canada has been on a downward trend in the last four years.



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Feature Article: B.C. Migration - Outlook for 2001

Starting in 1993, British Columbia experienced a significant increase in its share of immigrants coming to Canada. B.C.'s immigration share peaked in 1996 at 23 per cent and has been trending down since, reaching 16.4 per cent in 2000.

It appears that B.C.'s higher share of immigration in the 1994 to 1997 period was partly a result of lower immigration to Quebec. Quebec, which is the only province to have responsibility for the selection of some classes of immigrants, dropped its share of immigration from 18 per cent in 1993 to around 13 per cent over the 1994 to 1997 period. The Quebec share has increased by one to two percentage points in the last three years. However, it was Ontario's share that changed dramatically in 2000, increasing from 55 per cent in 1999 to 59 per cent in 2000.

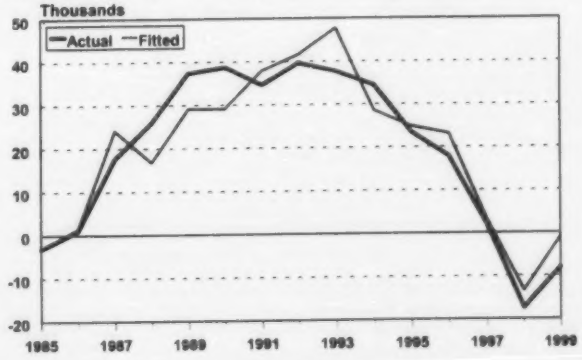
It is likely that B.C.'s share of Canadian immigration in 2001 will stay around the 16 per cent mark. After accounting for the expected changes in the smaller components of international migration such as emigration, the 2001 forecast of net international migration to British Columbia is 29,600 persons.

Interprovincial Migration

Unlike international migration, interprovincial migration is not governed directly by government policy, but rather is influenced by a wide variety of economic, demographic, social and political factors. Many view interprovincial migration as a combination of "push" factors that pressure a migrant to seek better opportunities, and "pull" factors that attract a migrant to a particular location. Consequently, movement between provinces under this Push-Pull hypothesis results from differences in economic and non-economic conditions in respective regions.

The factors that draw Canadians to British Columbia are both economic and non-economic in nature. Non-economic factors such as climate or life-style are slow to change. Hence, it is the economic factors, or more specifically, the relative economic conditions between British Columbia and other parts of the country that must be considered when predicting changes to net interprovincial migration.

Model of net interprovincial migration



Statistical analysis indicates that over the past fifteen years, fluctuations in British Columbia net interprovincial migration have been correlated to a significant degree with relative differences in the British Columbia/ Alberta unemployment rates, as well as with differences in the growth of the British Columbia economy relative to the rest of Canada, as measured by real Gross Domestic Product[1]. The following chart shows that, these variables, when combined

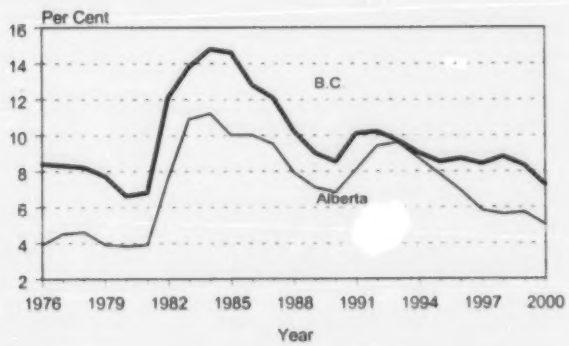
[1] See "*An Econometric Model Describing the Movement of the Population Between British Columbia and the Rest of Canada*", Schrier and McRae, Population Section, *BC STATS*, Province of British Columbia, February 2000.

in a regression equation, can predict with reasonable accuracy the actual net interprovincial migration for B.C.

Many other economic factors likely play a role in influencing population movement (e.g. housing prices); however, in many instances empirical data on these factors are not available for a sufficient historical period to conduct statistical analysis. In addition, in order to forecast migration, consideration must be given to the practicality of forecasting the theorised determinants of migration. Both these constraints put limits on the number and type of variables considered as drivers of interprovincial migration. Consequently, the factors noted above do not uniquely describe inter-provincial migration flows, but rather are the ones that fit the criterion of statistically significant correlation with past migration flows, and have the potential to be forecast themselves.

In 2000 the gap between unemployment rates in B.C. and Alberta narrowed slightly.

Unemployment Rates



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The levels of interprovincial migration from Alberta, Ontario and the rest of Canada are largely a reflection of the relative unemployment rates. Over the last twenty years with the exception of 1993, B.C. has always had a higher unemployment rate than Alberta (2.6 percentage points on average), but for most of that period, B.C. has received population from Alberta, the exceptions being the mid-seventies and early eighties, when the differential reached the 4 to 5 percentage point mark, and the last four years. During the 1997 to 2000 period, the difference between the Alberta and B.C. unemployment rates increased to 2-3 percentage points. As a result, the migration flow reversed, becoming large net outflows totalling 46,400 people over the four-year period and 11,900 people in 2000. It is anticipated that the outflow to Alberta will remain relatively unchanged during 2001.

In the last four years overall economic growth in B.C., as measured by real GDP at factor cost, has been much weaker than for the country as a whole. In 2000 the Canadian economy grew by 4.7 per cent, while economic indicators suggest that real GDP growth in this province was around 3.4 per cent. Although growth forecasts for both Canada and B.C. are generally being lowered in response to economic conditions in the United States, B.C.'s growth is likely to be slightly above the national growth rate in 2001. As a result, the inflow of people to B.C. from parts of the country other than Alberta is expected to be slightly improved relative to 2000.

Given the above considerations, the net outflow of British Columbians to Alberta is expected to be offset by net inflows from the rest of the country, resulting in a zero forecast for net interprovincial migration in 2001.

Risks to the Forecast

The main risk to the 2001 migration forecast is the interprovincial component. If the economic conditions in B.C. relative to the rest of Canada improve more slowly than anticipated, the net outflow of population could continue for 2001.

Another uncertainty is the forecast of B.C.'s share of Canadian immigration. If the share falls more than expected then the forecast of international migration could be too optimistic.

Recent Feature Articles

Jun	1998	Mobility and Migration between 1991 and 1996
Sep	1998	How many people were missed in the Census?
Dec	1998	Where We Work and How We Get There.
Apr	1999	B.C. Migration – Outlook for 1999
Jun	1999	Regional Migration Outlook
Sep	1999	Does moving to another province increase your income?
Dec	1999	New Measures of International Migration
Apr	2000	B.C. Migration – Outlook for 2000
Jun	2000	Migration and Housing Demand
Sep	2000	Migration of Rural Youth
Dec	2000	Regional Migration

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Net Population Movement For British Columbia
Oct 2000 to Dec 2000
Net Inflow : 2,529 Persons

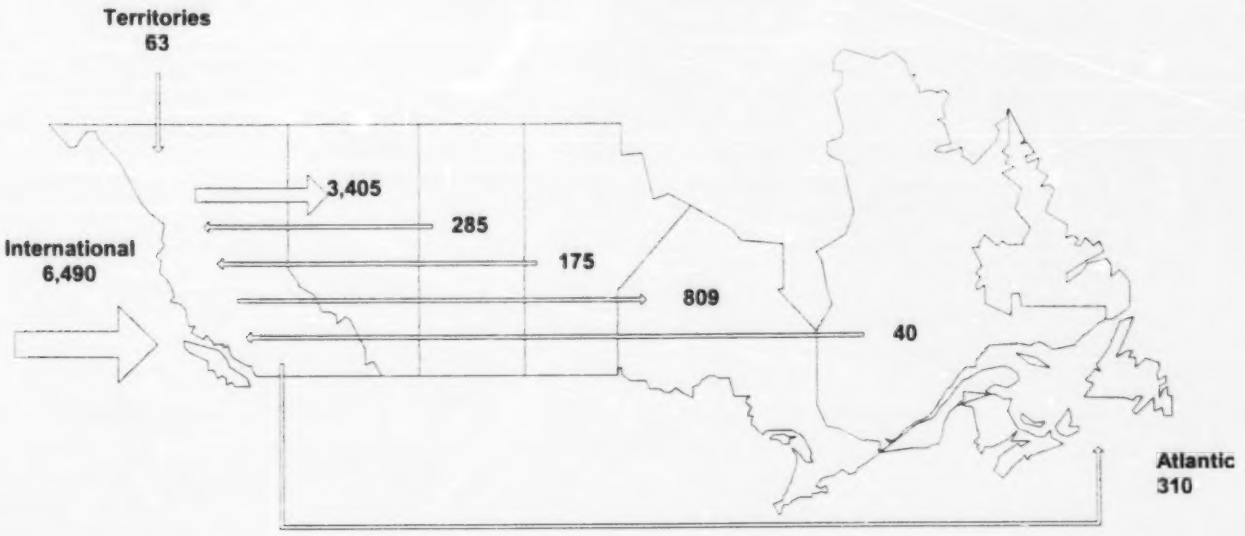

Table 1
Provincial Migration Flow
Oct 2000 to Dec 2000

Origin \ Destination	Nfld	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	BC	Yukon	NWT	Nvt
Nfld	-	57	240	197	10	994	20	20	807	100	15	7	5
PEI	75	-	97	94	80	94	0	0	65	40	0	0	0
NS	287	104	-	578	227	1,230	18	51	558	281	6	5	6
NB	107	107	455	-	360	684	75	18	437	125	0	0	0
Que	16	41	85	399	-	4,178	106	20	477	456	6	24	31
Ont	840	167	1,226	629	3,129	-	847	312	2,476	3,094	14	88	54
Man	36	8	50	43	102	1,160	-	523	1,235	707	9	21	16
Sask	44	6	57	18	42	524	801	-	3,615	848	25	28	11
Alta	440	64	344	243	337	2,273	764	1,808	-	3,698	76	171	26
BC	165	34	479	178	416	3,903	532	563	7,103	-	120	52	11
Yukon	0	0	0	0	8	26	6	17	208	189	-	20	4
NWT	34	0	0	5	0	98	22	73	353	49	7	-	44
Nvt	28	0	0	2	0	65	26	12	40	8	0	66	-
In-Flow	2,072	588	3,033	2,386	4,711	15,229	3,217	3,417	17,374	9,595	278	482	208
Out-Flow	2,472	545	3,351	2,368	5,839	12,876	3,910	6,019	10,244	13,556	478	685	247
Net Interprov.	-400	43	-318	18	-1,128	2,353	-693	-2,602	7,130	-3,961	-200	-203	-39
Net Internat.										6,490			
Total Net										2,529			

Source: Statistics Canada.
Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS
April 5, 2001

Table 2

Quarterly Components of Population Change for British Columbia

		Migration										Natural Increase			Total	Population	
		Interprovincial			International						Total						
Year	Quarter	In	Out	Net	Immigration	Emigration	Net N.P.R.	Net Temp. Abroad	Returning Emigrants	Net	Net Migration	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Total Increase	Population at End of Period	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1994	1	13,417	7,399	6,018	11,779	1,415	(194)	--	627	10,797	16,815	11,195	6,832	4,363	21,178	3,651,953	3.0
1994	2	20,235	10,484	9,751	13,103	1,504	(208)	--	709	12,100	21,851	12,247	6,211	6,036	27,887	3,681,750	3.1
1994	3	25,655	13,216	12,439	15,210	2,607	1,809	--	1,314	15,726	28,165	12,249	6,144	6,105	34,270	3,717,930	3.1
1994	4	15,204	8,963	6,241	8,957	1,545	(1,244)	--	766	6,934	13,175	11,307	6,752	4,555	17,730	3,737,570	3.0
	Total	74,511	40,062	34,449	49,049	7,071	163	--	3,416	45,557	80,006	46,998	25,939	21,059	101,065		
1995	1	12,991	8,654	4,337	9,840	1,475	979	--	643	9,987	14,324	11,226	6,961	4,265	18,589	3,758,069	2.9
1995	2	16,933	10,659	6,274	11,809	1,580	1,011	--	733	11,973	18,247	12,218	6,435	5,783	24,030	3,784,008	2.8
1995	3	21,889	14,530	7,359	12,475	2,698	2,387	--	1,324	13,488	20,847	12,386	6,231	6,155	27,002	3,812,920	2.6
1995	4	15,292	9,848	5,444	10,156	1,528	739	--	776	10,143	15,587	10,990	6,748	4,242	19,829	3,834,659	2.6
	Total	67,105	43,691	23,414	44,280	7,281	5,116	--	3,476	45,591	69,005	46,820	26,375	20,445	89,450		
1996	1	12,402	8,785	3,617	12,200	1,447	1,777	--	667	13,197	16,814	11,550	7,208	4,342	21,156	3,857,725	2.7
1996	2	17,376	11,771	5,605	12,964	1,551	124	--	759	12,296	17,901	11,927	6,783	5,144	23,045	3,882,043	2.6
1996	3	20,735	14,894	5,841	14,735	2,454	1,773	996	1,248	14,306	20,147	11,783	6,305	5,478	25,625	3,907,668	2.5
1996	4	12,215	9,480	2,735	12,178	1,429	(941)	729	444	9,523	12,258	10,878	7,240	3,638	15,896	3,923,564	2.3
	Total	62,728	44,930	17,798	52,077	6,881	2,733	1,725	3,118	49,322	67,120	46,138	27,536	18,602	85,722		
1997	1	11,521	11,031	490	13,269	713	1,200	548	438	13,646	14,136	10,898	7,415	3,483	17,619	3,941,183	2.2
1997	2	14,961	14,147	814	12,939	1,240	826	679	739	12,585	13,399	11,755	6,639	5,116	18,515	3,959,698	2.0
1997	3	18,855	17,771	1,084	12,710	2,831	1,016	1,130	1,044	10,809	11,893	11,421	6,413	5,008	16,901	3,976,599	1.8
1997	4	8,692	9,100	(408)	8,627	1,603	(1,130)	821	521	5,594	5,186	10,503	6,945	3,558	8,744	3,985,343	1.6
	Total	54,029	52,049	1,980	47,545	6,387	1,912	3,178	2,742	42,634	44,614	44,577	27,412	17,165	61,779		
1998	1	10,657	15,162	(4,505)	9,170	982	(488)	662	512	7,550	3,045	10,616	7,805	2,811	5,856	3,991,199	1.3
1998	2	13,320	19,520	(6,200)	9,829	1,141	(730)	699	935	8,194	1,994	11,076	6,765	4,311	6,305	3,997,504	1.0
1998	3	13,872	17,961	(4,089)	9,613	2,855	1,344	1,268	1,098	7,932	3,843	11,102	6,593	4,509	8,352	4,005,856	0.7
1998	4	8,639	11,366	(2,727)	7,393	1,629	(373)	920	540	5,011	2,284	10,338	6,917	3,421	5,705	4,011,561	0.7
	Total	46,488	64,009	(17,521)	36,005	6,607	(247)	3,549	3,085	28,687	11,166	43,132	28,080	15,052	26,218		
1999	1	8,515	11,951	(3,436)	8,178	989	1,003	743	523	7,972	4,536	10,336	8,014	2,322	6,858	4,018,419	0.7
1999	2	12,274	16,506	(4,232)	9,100	1,146	1,900	786	941	10,009	5,777	11,094	7,158	3,936	9,713	4,028,132	0.8
1999	3	19,950	19,764	186	10,174	2,893	2,794	1,424	1,098	9,749	9,935	10,727	6,914	3,813	13,748	4,041,880	0.9
1999	4	10,364	11,011	(647)	8,660	1,643	(1,612)	1,034	540	4,911	4,264	9,846	7,544	2,302	6,566	4,048,446	0.9
	Total	51,103	59,232	(8,129)	36,112	6,671	4,085	3,987	3,102	32,641	24,512	42,003	29,630	12,373	36,885		
2000	1	12,330	15,545	(3,215)	8,619	994	1,448	833	523	8,763	5,548	10,180	8,404	1,776	7,324	4,055,770	0.9
2000	2	15,222	18,699	(3,477)	9,424	1,148	(226)	882	941	8,109	4,632	10,914	7,556	3,358	7,990	4,063,760	0.9
2000	3	17,281	20,751	(3,470)	10,299	2,925	1,899	1,718	1,098	8,653	5,183	10,709	7,140	3,569	8,752	4,072,512	0.8
2000	4	9,595	13,556	(3,961)	8,987	1,645	(161)	1,231	540	6,490	2,529	10,135	7,787	2,348	4,877	4,077,389	0.7
	Total	54,428	68,551	(14,123)	37,329	6,712	2,960	4,664	3,102	32,015	17,892	41,938	30,887	11,051	28,943		

Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS. Date: 05-Apr-01

Source: Statistics Canada -- CANSIM.

Note: Net N.P.R. - Net change in the number of Non-Permanent Residents.
Due to revisions on the part of Statistics Canada, the sum of the components may not equal the population change.
All figures subject to revision.

Table 3

Quarterly Components of Change Per 1000 Population for British Columbia

		Migration										Natural Increase			Total	Population	
		Interprovincial			International						Total						
Year	Quarter	In	Out	Net	Immigration	Emigration	Net N.P.R.	Net Temp. Abroad	Returning Emigrants	Net	Net Migration	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Total Increase	Population at End of Period	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1994	1	3.7	2.0	1.6	3.2	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.2	3.0	4.6	3.1	1.9	1.2	5.8	3,651,953	3.0
1994	2	5.5	2.8	2.6	3.6	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.2	3.3	5.9	3.3	1.7	1.6	7.6	3,681,750	3.1
1994	3	6.9	3.6	3.3	4.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.4	4.2	7.6	3.3	1.7	1.6	9.2	3,717,930	3.1
1994	4	4.1	2.4	1.7	2.4	0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.2	1.9	3.5	3.0	1.8	1.2	4.7	3,737,570	3.0
1995	1	3.5	2.3	1.2	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.7	3.8	3.0	1.9	1.1	4.9	3,758,069	2.9
1995	2	4.5	2.8	1.7	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.2	4.8	3.2	1.7	1.5	6.4	3,784,008	2.8
1995	3	5.7	3.8	1.9	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	3.5	5.5	3.2	1.6	1.6	7.1	3,812,920	2.6
1995	4	4.0	2.6	1.4	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.6	4.1	2.9	1.8	1.1	5.2	3,834,659	2.6
1996	1	3.2	2.3	0.9	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	3.4	4.4	3.0	1.9	1.1	5.5	3,857,725	2.7
1996	2	4.5	3.0	1.4	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.2	4.6	3.1	1.7	1.3	5.9	3,882,043	2.6
1996	3	5.3	3.8	1.5	3.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.7	5.2	3.0	1.6	1.4	6.6	3,907,668	2.5
1996	4	3.1	2.4	0.7	3.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.1	2.4	3.1	2.8	1.8	0.9	4.1	3,923,564	2.3
1997	1	2.9	2.8	0.1	3.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.5	3.6	2.8	1.9	0.9	4.5	3,941,183	2.2
1997	2	3.8	3.6	0.2	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	1.7	1.3	4.7	3,959,698	2.0
1997	3	4.7	4.5	0.3	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.3	4.3	3,976,599	1.8
1997	4	2.2	2.3	-0.1	2.2	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.3	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.2	3,985,343	1.6
1998	1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	2.3	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.8	2.7	2.0	0.7	1.5	3,991,199	1.3
1998	2	3.3	4.9	-1.6	2.5	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.5	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.6	3,997,504	1.0
1998	3	3.5	4.5	-1.0	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.0	2.8	1.6	1.1	2.1	4,005,856	0.7
1998	4	2.2	2.8	-0.7	1.8	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.6	2.6	1.7	0.9	1.4	4,011,561	0.7
1999	1	2.1	3.0	-0.9	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.0	1.1	2.6	2.0	0.6	1.7	4,018,419	0.7
1999	2	3.0	4.1	-1.1	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.5	1.4	2.8	1.8	1.0	2.4	4,028,132	0.8
1999	3	4.9	4.9	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.7	0.9	3.4	4,041,880	0.9
1999	4	2.6	2.7	-0.2	2.1	0.4	-0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.1	2.4	1.9	0.6	1.6	4,048,446	0.9
2000	1	3.0	3.8	-0.8	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.2	1.4	2.5	2.1	0.4	1.8	4,055,770	0.9
2000	2	3.7	4.6	-0.9	2.3	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.2	2.0	1.1	2.7	1.9	0.8	2.0	4,063,760	0.9
2000	3	4.2	5.1	-0.9	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.1	1.3	2.6	1.8	0.9	2.1	4,072,512	0.8
2000	4	2.4	3.3	-1.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.6	2.5	1.9	0.6	1.2	4,077,389	0.7

Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS. Date: 05-Apr-01

Source: Statistics Canada -- CANSIM. Note: Net N.P.R. - Net change in the number of Non-Permanent Residents.
All figures subject to revision.

Net Population Movement For British Columbia
Jan 2000 to Dec 2000
Net Inflow : 17,892 Persons

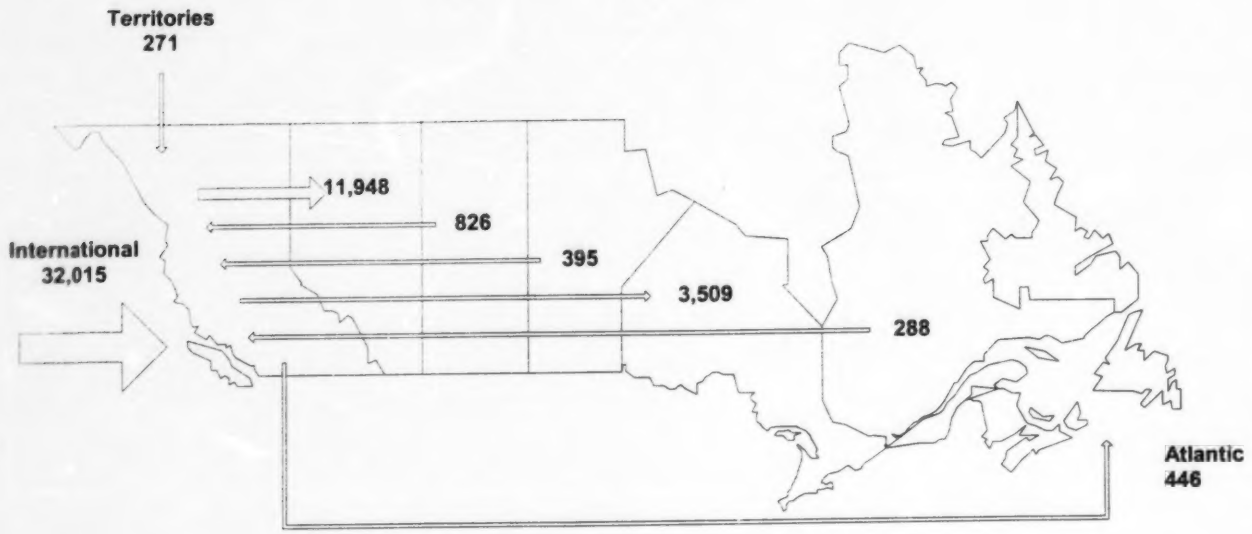

Table 1
Provincial Migration Flow
Jan 2000 to Dec 2000

Origin \ Destination	Nfld	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	BC	Yukon	NWT	Nvt
Nfld	-	387	2,282	894	218	6,534	125	130	3,357	601	43	181	136
PEI	233	-	743	518	113	696	7	25	229	268	9	44	8
NS	1,521	751	-	3,432	1,071	7,659	354	214	2,783	1,589	36	91	96
NB	651	571	3,265	-	2,142	4,718	215	96	1,867	863	0	49	51
Que	307	135	1,004	2,500	-	29,720	612	387	2,683	3,043	28	106	135
Ont	4,788	808	6,601	4,335	16,715	-	5,170	2,401	12,556	17,312	123	502	302
Man	208	49	487	301	557	6,195	-	3,742	5,697	3,800	21	130	97
Sask	155	57	424	56	241	3,335	4,320	-	16,190	4,191	66	119	44
Alta	2,328	205	2,463	1,665	2,019	13,101	4,336	10,115	-	21,367	387	997	128
BC	879	176	1,978	734	2,755	20,821	3,405	3,365	33,315	-	690	358	75
Yukon	26	4	29	9	19	187	33	55	861	888	-	130	24
NWT	148	3	72	42	33	354	136	204	1,382	440	123	-	248
Nvt	110	2	41	17	53	233	161	38	142	66	12	365	-
In-Flow	11,354	3,148	19,389	14,503	25,936	93,553	18,874	20,772	81,062	54,428	1,538	3,072	1,344
Out-Flow	14,888	2,893	19,597	14,488	40,660	71,613	21,284	29,198	59,111	68,551	2,265	3,185	1,240
Net Interprov.	-3,534	255	-208	15	-14,724	21,940	-2,410	-8,426	21,951	-14,123	-727	-113	104
Net Internat.										32,015			
Total Net										17,892			

Source: Statistics Canada.
Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS
April 5, 2001